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Minnesota.

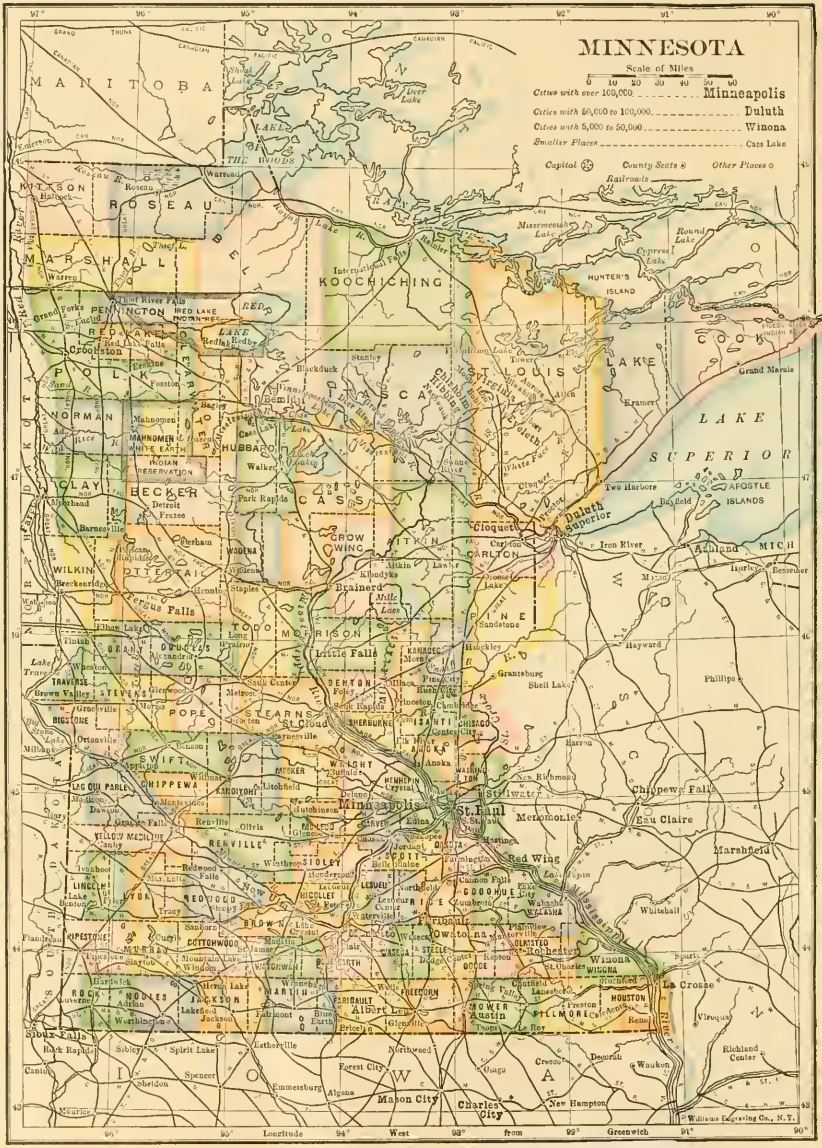

FIG. 1.

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MINNESOTA

By R. E. Denfeld, Superintendent of Schools, Duluth, Minn.

Historical Development

In 1634 Jean Nicolet, an adventurous employee of a Canadian Fur Company, visiting the Indians in what is now Wisconsin, learned of the Dakotahs or Sioux dwelling beyond the Mississippi. On his return to Canada he made known what he had heard. Seven years later two French officers visited the Sault Ste. Marie and were told of this same nation living eighteen days' journey to the West, at the source of a great river. Some years after, an expedition started from Quebec to find these Indians, but the hostile Iroquois slew many of its members. In 1660 an expedition, under Groselliers and Radisson, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Superior and erected a temporary fort. In the spring of the following year, a party from this fort came upon a small body of Dakotah Indians and returned with them to the western prairies. These men are supposed to have been the first white men on Minnesota soil. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, many other explorers: Perrot, Du Hut, Le Sueur, and Father Hennepin, had traversed its beautiful river valleys and entered its forests and prairies. Rude fortifications were built on the lower Blue Earth River and on islands of the Mississippi near the mouth of the St. Croix and on the west banks near Lake Pepin.

Early explorers

Then came the voyageurs, the rangers of the woods. Soon their canoes dotted the streams, their songs echoed along the banks as they moved from one Indian village to another in search of pelts. These were the advance guards of civilization — a fearless, restless, and unrestrained body of men, indifferent to law, keeping faith only with the fur companies, and owning allegiance to the King of France. Until 1763 the French were masters of this country, then the English became the nominal masters. The French, however, continued to be the actual masters. Through the friendship and intermarriages of a century, the Indians had come to regard the French as their own people. The crafty Frenchmen therefore had no difficulty in leading the Indians to distrust the offers of trade and friendship made by the English, so the English built

The voyageurs and the English

Fig. 2. — St. Croix River, Taylor's Falls.

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no military or trading posts west of Mackinaw. The only noted explorer representing them was the self-constituted explorer Jonathan Carver, who visited St. Anthony Falls in 1766, making a partial ascent of the Minnesota River.

Twenty years after the English acquired possession of the Northwest, they transferred it to the United States of America by the Treaty of 1783, leaving to the new nation the French and Indian hostility as well as their own embittered feeling because of the loss of the fur trade. To check the boldness of the British fur trader and overawe the Indian tribes, it became necessary to make a show of military strength. In 1805 the government decided to procure a site on which to build a fort somewhere on the waters of the upper Mississippi. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike was sent with a small force into this territory to explore the country, to expel the British fur trader, and to make treaties with the Indians. On his arrival at an island near the mouth of the Minnesota River where it enters the Mississippi, he pitched his tents. On the 22d of September he held a council with the Sioux in the presence of traders and interpreters. An agreement was made with them whereby they ceded to the United States a tract of land nine miles square. Upon this tract there was later established a military post, and then a fort, named Fort Snelling, after its commanding officer. To-day this tract is known as the "Fort Snelling Reservation." The reason for this is set forth in the following words:

Becomes possession of United States of America

"To cause the power of the United States government to be fully acknowledged by the Indians and settlers of the Northwest; to prevent Lord Selkirk, the Hudson Bay Company, and others from establishing trading posts on the United States territory; to better the conditions of the Indians and to develop the resources of the country."

Fig. 3. — Round Tower, Fort Snelling.

The United States having thus asserted its authority, the Northwest and Hudson Bay Fur Company thereafter confined their trade for the most part to the British possessions, while the American and Columbia companies entered actively into the American territory to form more friendly relations with the tribe.

Commercial and scientific expeditions were also sent out by the government. The first of these, in 1820, under Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan, entered the St. Louis River, exploring it toward the headwaters of the Mississippi; the second, three years later, under Major Stephen H. Long, moved up the Minnesota River and Red River and the chain of rivers and lakes on the northern boundary; the third, led by Henry B. Schoolcraft, nine years later (1832), followed the route of Cass, proceeded as far as Lake Itasca, then southward to Fort Snelling, and up the St. Croix River. These expeditions revealed the importance of the territory for settlement.

Later expeditions

Almost the entire territory comprising the state was held by the Chippewas and Sioux, yet hardy pioneers had entered and settled upon the streams tributary to the Mississippi. Two

Treaties with Indians

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important treaties were made with the Indians in 1837. The first was with the Chippewas at Fort Snelling, in which they ceded all their pine and agricultural lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; and the second, at Washington, in which they ceded all the land east of the Mississippi and all its islands. This was the first step taken toward permanent occupation of the territory by white men. In the northernmost part of the territory on the Red River of the North were many French and half-breeds whose occupation was largely fur trading. The central and southern sections were settled by people from the Eastern states, — Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania. Some erected a claim cabin at the falls of the St. Croix; two of the number remained at this point, while the others formed two parties to search for pine lands. One party stopped at Sun Rise; the other went on to Snake River.

The year following, 1838, a boat brought machinery for the mills of the Northwest Lumber Company at the falls of the St. Croix. Other settlers came from Illinois and settled in the valley of the St. Croix on a site which they named Marine, after Marine in Madison County, Illinois. At this point they built a sawmill. This was the first mill in Minnesota beyond the military reservation. In the same year, two men, Haskell and Norris, who assisted in the construction of a sawmill near the site of the town of Afton, opened the first farm.

Early settlements

In 1843 a settlement was made which afterward became the town of Stillwater. A Canadian Frenchman, Perrant by name, built his shanty in what later became the city of St. Paul. Mankato and St. Anthony Falls had settlers about 1840. A few Swiss, lured from their home by the glowing account of the agent of Lord Selkirk, made their way into the northern portion of Minnesota, and finally located on the Fort Snelling Reservation in 1823, but were later ejected. However, most of them remained in the state and were the first to raise cattle and till the soil.

The life of these pioneers and early settlers was full of danger and hardship. They were forced to contend not only against the severities of climate and the hardships to be found in a new country, but they came in contact with the hostile Indians. The government, in making its treaties with the Indians, had promised them money for their land, which was not always promptly paid. Although there was an abundant supply of good land ceded to them by the treaties, the adventurous pioneers settled on the extreme limits in the neighborhood of reservations. The Indians living on the reservations west of these settlements, in their hunting expeditions were in the habit of returning to the ceded lands. While in general the Indians were civil, committing only petty depredations, their visits annoyed the white settlers. Conflicts between the Indians and the white men followed and caused much bloodshed in the early history of the state.

Hardships of pioneers

The early inhabitants of the northernmost part were occupied in fur trading, while the later comers along the river engaged in lumbering. They were poor farmers, and we are told they had nothing to sell and everything to buy.

In 1848 Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. The territory north and west of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers then being without a government, the Honorable John Catlin, claiming to be still secretary and acting governor of the territory, called a special election to elect a delegate to Congress. Honorable H. H. Sibley was chosen, and, through his influence, Congress passed an act establishing the territorial government of Minnesota and fixed the seat of government at St. Paul.

Organized as territory

There were scarcely a thousand people in the territory at the time of its organization. Within a year the census gave a population of 6077.

The early pioneers were brought into the territory through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company. After the treaties of

1851 at Travers des Sious and Mendota, a great wave of immigration set in from the Eastern states and an era of speculation started. The census taken a few years later gave a population of 150,037. Then followed two years of financial disaster and the shrinkage of inflated values; but the state itself was filling up with farmers and the rich soil was yielding an abundant harvest. The population in 1860 had increased to 162,033. A still larger increase was anticipated, but political

Rapid growth of population

Courtesy Great Northern Railway.

FIG. 4. — Harvesting grain.

conditions in the Union prevented. At the close of the Civil War the population of the state had reached 260,099, and in 1870 it had increased to 439,706 — nearly doubling in five years.

As early as 1870, a thousand miles of railroad had been constructed and railroad building continued with even greater vigor until the panic of 1873, which brought all enterprises to a standstill, producing stagnation in all the growing towns. The farmers had been active in the development of the country and were greatly aiding the development of the state when the grasshopper raids destroyed the growing crops, causing great financial distress for two or three years. The census of 1875 gave the population of the state as 597,407, showing a fair increase, but small in comparison with the five years following the close of the war.

Early development

The rush of immigration forced the organization of transportation companies — stages in winter and steamboats in summer. The majority of those who first came to Minnesota in this rush remained in the cities as there was little agriculture that was worth mentioning. Towns and cities sprang into existence like mushrooms. The prevailing idea being that land would greatly increase in value everybody began to speculate. Everything useful was neglected. When the panic came, the price of land fell and brought disaster to the territory, but it proved a blessing in disguise because it compelled people to abandon speculation and return to honest labor in cultivation of the soil and development of the resources of the country. Farms were opened by the thousands, everybody went to work, and in ten years Minnesota had a surplus of forty million bushels of wheat.

Wheat was its staple product, although other grains and vegetables could be grown in abundance. The earliest exports were potatoes. In the earliest days of the territory, people predicted the growth of cities at different points: at St. Paul because it was located at the head of navigation on the Mississippi; at St. Anthony Falls because it had great water power; at the head of the lakes because it was the head of navigation; and at Mankato because it was in a great bend of the Minnesota River.

Summary

The vast resources of the state have contributed to the building up of its different industries. It is still largely an agricultural state, but lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and commerce enlist the activity of many thousands of people. Its life, therefore, is varied. Its cities are growing with surprising rapidity, showing the most advanced conditions of modern life. Its villages are the seats of prosperous communities and the country itself is provided with every facility known to modern civilization.

Minnesota is a little more than fifty years old and within that period it has made a marvelous growth. It is almost as far advanced as the older settled states of the Middle West, so far as the homeseekers are concerned. Yet the conditions are unusually favorable for those who seek an independent home. The pioneer work has been finished and all the advantages of civilized life are open to the newcomer throughout the borders of the state.

General Geography

Name

Minnesota gets its name from the river called "Minisota" by the Indians, meaning sky-colored water. The state convention authorized the present spelling, "Minnesota." Every state has a name by which it is popularly known. Minnesota is the "Gopher" state.

Minnesota is in the geographical center of North America, midway between Maine and Washington, and about equidistant between Beaufort Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It lies between 43 degrees 30 minutes and 49 degrees north latitude. The northernmost point of the state is 22.85 miles north of the 49th parallel to the northwest point of the Lake of the Woods, and is the farthest point north in the United States except Alaska. It is between 89 degrees 29 minutes and 97 degrees 15 minutes west longitude. The greatest distance across the state from north to south is about 400 miles. The greatest width is from St. Vincent to Pigeon Point, a distance of 357 miles.

Situation

Boundaries

The boundaries of Minnesota are in part natural: Lake of the Woods, with Rainy River waterway, Pigeon River, and Lake Superior on the north and northeast; the St. Louis, St. Croix, and Mississippi rivers along the east side; Lakes Big Stone and Traverse, and Red River of the North along the west side. Iowa is on the south along the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

Geological Story

Minnesota is not high although it has in places considerable relief. At Duluth on Lake Superior it is 602.2 feet above sea level, while the Misquah Hills have an elevation of 2230 feet. These are not far from the International Boundary line. The average altitude is about 1200 feet. The long, low slopes do not gather the water quickly in great volumes, therefore the state is not particularly subject to floods, neither is it a region of marshes. The beds of sandstone in the southeastern portion of the state and the miles of sand in the neighboring states prove that it must, at one time, have contained many high mountains. The state was the scene of repeated glacial action when ice fields covered the whole northern part of North America. The markings that appear upon the rocks throughout the state, the beds of sand and gravel and mixed clay, and the sand piled up in different sections, give evidence of this. There

FIG. 5. — Relief Map of Minnesota.

are also ancient lake bottoms and river courses showing that the entire state was affected by glacial action. There were three such periods in Minnesota. The great glacier moving southward from Lake Superior region reached Wabasha, leaving the red-colored débris, clay, sand, and gravel; another formed in the Rainy Lake region, tearing up the ancient granites, gneisses, and greenstones, dropping them southward as far as the headwaters of the Mississippi. A third probably moved

along the Red River Valley, down the valley of the Minnesota into Iowa. These glaciers, melting slowly, dropped the rock masses in long ridges called "moraines." They also created lakes in which the waters separated the materials, depositing beds of clay and sand as they retreated and formed again in each successive season.

Moraines of glacial origin form the most conspicuous type of hills. In the Minnesota, Mississippi, and St. Croix river valleys it is a "bluff," having a broad, nearly vertical face. These

Highlands

oak openings, belts of hardwood, watered by many lakes and rivers. The lowest and the highest points of land are in the northeastern corner: at Duluth on Lake Superior, and in the vicinity of Tower and Ely. The valleys are numerous and very fertile.

Lowlands

Drainage

The "Height of Land" forms the watershed of three great river systems: the Mississippi, the Hudson Bay, and the Atlantic or St. Lawrence. In northern

Fig. 6. — Rolling prairie.

are hills of erosion due to the wasting effect of air and water. The morainic hills are most widely distributed and are found where glacial "till" occurs. Their slope and height vary. Sometimes they are cultivated to the summit. The Leaf Hills in the western part of the state are morainic. They are the peaks of Otter Tail, Becker, and Douglass counties and have an elevation of about 1800 feet. At the base of these are found morainic lakes. The hills of northeastern Minnesota are naked masses of rock and gabbro of volcanic origin and dome-shaped. Around Duluth are many volcanic rocks.

Three quarters of the state is a rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves,

Minnesota rises the Mississippi River. Its general direction is south. In the central division from north to south, rises the Red River of the North. Its course is northerly into the Lake of the Woods, while the St. Louis and its tributaries, rising in nearly the same region, flow eastwardly into Lake Superior. At the source of the Mississippi River the elevation is about 1500 feet. At the southern boundary, as it leaves the state, it is 620 feet. The elevation of the Red River of the North is the same as that of the Mississippi River at its source, while at the northern boundary it is 767 feet.

The famous Red River Valley in the northwestern part of the state is an extensive and fertile plain, sloping westward,

intersected by forest-bordered streams. More than half of the state is drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries;

Fig. 7. — Canoeing on the St. Louis River, Duluth.

about two fifths, by the Red River of the North and its tributaries, and the lakes and rivers on the northern boundary. About one tenth of Minnesota is in the St. Lawrence Basin. Few states have so good drainage.

Rivers

Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, Minnesota, St. Croix, St. Louis, the Red River of the North, and the Red Lake River. These have extensive water power.

There are many smaller streams, as the Rum River, Snake River, valuable for lumbering, the Cannon, the Zumbro, Vermillion, Crow, Blue Earth, Des Moines, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Seuer, Root, Elk and Sauk. Some of these also have fine water power.

The Mississippi Basin from Fort Snelling to Itasca, an area of 20,225 square miles, is well wooded and contains small prairie plains. It has some of the largest lakes in the state: Mille Lacs, 201 square miles; Leech Lake, 200 square miles; Cass Lake, 100 square miles. In this section are some of the best as well as some of the poorest farming lands. The Minnesota Basin has entirely different characteristics. There is little timber in it, although a belt of hardwood stretches from the Big Woods southwest beyond Mankato. The remainder is almost uninterrupted prairie. It is occupied by a larger population than the upper Mississippi as the lands can easily be brought under cultivation. The St. Croix Basin gathers the water from about 12,000 square miles, 3000 square miles of which lie in Minnesota. The Kettle River drains an important section and through its erosion has disclosed valuable rock. The Snake River, winding through eastern central Minnesota, drains 2000 square miles, joining the St. Croix south of the mouth of the Kettle River. The scenery along the

Courtesy Duluth and Iron Range R. R

Fig. 8. — Falls on Vermillion River.

rivers which flow into the Mississippi is very picturesque. There are two rivers of importance in Iowa which have their sources in Minnesota, the Cedar which rises in Dodge County, and the Des Moines. In the southwest corner is an area of about 1500 square miles which is drained into the Mississippi. The great canoe routes from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, along the streams and sources, are sufficiently near to afford portages of one or two miles. The Indians used these as routes of travel.

Lakes

The glacial lakes of the state are of two kinds: morainic and bed rock. The morainic are found in the rough and rolling country, in the Coteau des Prairies, and in the region about Minneapolis; in the Leaf Hills; about the headwaters of the Mississippi; and in other portions of the state. The bed rock lakes are due to glaciers grinding out basins in the rocks. There is little drift materials in these lakes; the water rests upon the bed rock. The Lake of the Woods is a good example of this type. It is shallow, but dotted with thousands of islands. These lakes have rock-bound bottoms and shores. The water is clear and cold. There are also silted river-lakes, formed by rivers in the process of silting. The tributaries bring great quantities of drift material into the channel of the river of such a character that the current cannot dispose of it. This blocks the waters in the river itself. Good examples of this kind of lake are Lake Pepin and Lake St. Croix.

There is still another lake formation resulting from rock folding, creating depressions in which waters accumulate. Such lakes are usually long and narrow. Pine Lake shows this. There were probably more than ten thousand lakes in the state. Some of these have disappeared, but it is safe to say that there are now at least 8000. Many of these too will disappear in time. Otter Tail County claims over 400. Becker County has one or more beautiful lakes in nearly every township. Kandiyohi and Wright counties have between 200 and 300 each.

FIG. 9. — Lake of the Woods.

Climate

By climate is meant the condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, so far as these affect animal life or man, — the mean of weather conditions for a given period. The elevation of Minnesota, its drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere give it a climate unusually favorable to health.

The mean annual temperature for the past thirty-six years on the isotherm stretching from Beardsley in the western part of Minnesota to Duluth has been 43 degrees; stretching from Luverne to the vicinity of St. Paul, 45 degrees; the mean tempera-

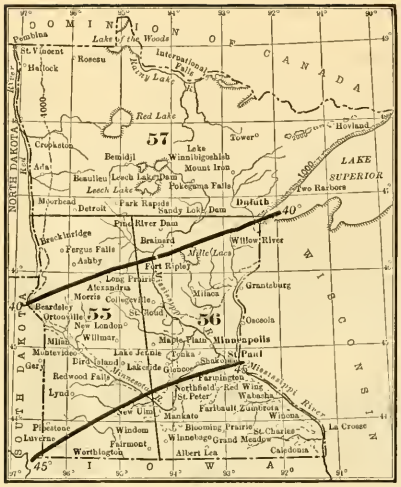

FIG. 10. — Mean annual temperature, thirty-six years.

ture of January on the isotherm from Crookston to Rainy Lake, 0 degrees; from Beardsley to International Falls, 5 degrees; from Luverne to within the vicinity of Tower, 10 degrees on the isotherm passing through Tower; the mean temperature on the isotherm for July from Duluth to St. Vincent, 65 degrees; on the isotherm passing through Beardsley, Pine River, and Willow River, 70 degrees. The above data are taken from the bulletins of the Weather Bureau, Numbers 55, 56, and 57.

The excessive heat of summer often experienced in other states is tempered by cooling breezes, while its high latitude gives

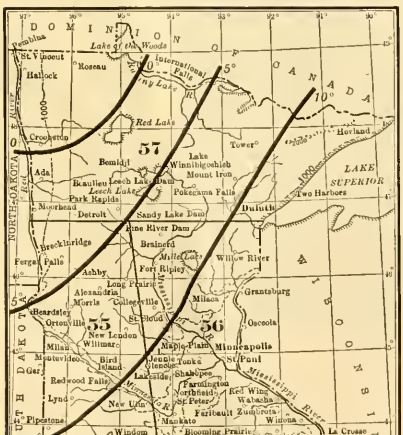

FIG. 11. — Mean temperature, January.

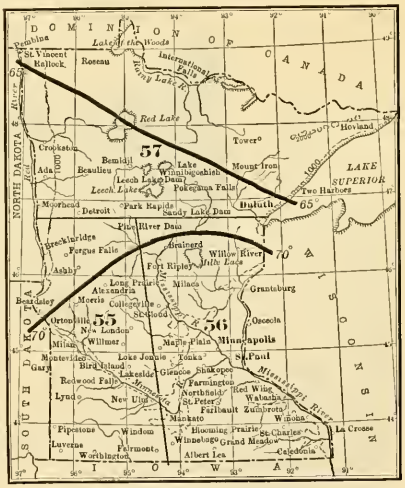

FIG. 12. — Mean temperature, July.

longer days in summer than those of states farther south, so that during the growing season there are at least two and one half hours more of sunshine than is experienced by localities in the latitude of Cincinnati. This, together with the rainfall, accounts for the rapid and vigorous growth of crops in Minnesota.

The winter climate even has attractive features. It is uniform and free from thaws and excessive periods of cold, severe weather, or heavy snowstorms, while its dryness, with the sunshine and electrical

atmospheric conditions, tend to the personal comfort of its inhabitants, making outdoor life and work pleasurable. These conditions make the climate of Minnesota the healthiest in the Union.

While Minnesota is in the path of the prevailing west winds, there are variable winds, due to the overheated atmosphere in different areas. There are occasional destructive winds from the south. Fogs and prolonged damp weather are almost unknown. The city of St. Paul received the highest award at the Paris Exposition in 1900 as the healthiest city in the world. This speaks strongly for the general dryness of the atmosphere and sunshiny weather and the lack of excessive heat. The nights are usually cool.

Summer Resorts

In the noted park region are found large and small lakes in close proximity. These abound in the best variety of fish and are kept well stocked with fry from the state hatcheries. The cool waters and pebbly bottoms and shady shores present a very attractive picture to the tired and worn city folk, while the pike and the bass allure the enthusiastic fisherman. These attractive summer resorts are not confined to any one part of the state. There are numerous lakes near cities, on electric lines, with modern hotels and the latest improvements. It is possible to pitch one's tent on the beautiful shores of the lakes in the northern part of the state or beside a rushing brook in the primeval forest and be alone with nature. The camper who desires to "rough it" and get the pleasures of genuine camp life finds it easy to obtain fuel and clear, cold water in all these summer resorts.

Minnesota is a place of beauty, of joyous outdoor life, of hunting and fishing. Among the most famous of the summer resorts are Osakis, Alexandria, Gray Eagle, Annandale, Walker, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Detroit, Ortonville, Taylor's Falls, Fairmont, Chicago City, Glenwood, Lindstrom, Battle Lake, Clear Lake, Clitherall, Sylvan, Wright, Turtle River, Forest Lake, White Bear, Minnetonka, South Haven, Otter Tail, Dorset, Vermillion Lake.

Game

On the prairies of southern and western Minnesota the stubble fields in the fall furnish excellent sport, because the turtledove, snipe, prairie chicken, grouse, woodcock, plover, are found in great numbers; while at the lakes may be seen, later in the fall, geese and ducks. In the timbered portion, the quail, partridge, ruffle grouse, and pheasant make their home. In the great woods of the north, on the fringe of civilization, the white-tailed deer, moose, and bear are still seen. Fur-bearing animals of nearly all varieties are found along the lakes and streams, even in the populous section of the state; while to the north, in the less settled districts, the fox, wolf, and other fur-bearing animals abound, and trapping is still followed. One can form some idea

Courtesy Duluth and Iron Range R. R

FIG. 13. — A catch on Basswood Lake.

of the size of the big game area, though a small part of Minnesota, when it is known that it is greater than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. So extensive are the state's resources to charm the summer tourist, that the volume of travel is constantly increasing.

One million acres in the Rainy River region have been set aside by the Federal government as a game reserve where the native forest is to remain forever undisturbed. Here, too, the bracing climate, keen pure air, sweet water, bright skies, and picturesque scenery make it peculiarly advantageous for the seeker after health.

Courtesy Great Northern Railway.

FIG. 14. — Lake scene, Osakis.

State Parks

The state has established a park system. There are at present three state parks: (1) Itasca Park, situated mainly in Clearwater County, but including a strip on seven sections on the east side of Hubbard County, and four sections on the south in Becker County. Originally this park was 7 miles long and 5 miles wide, but 160 acres have been added on the north side, so as to include the outlet of the Mississippi River from Lake Itasca. The park is heavily timbered with evergreens and deciduous trees, and, in portions, with beautiful Norway pine. It can be reached easily from Park Rapids. The game in the park is carefully protected. (2) The Interstate Park, at the Dalles of the St. Croix, contains about 110 acres in the town of Taylor's Falls, Chisago County. The state of Wisconsin has purchased land for a park amounting to about 600 acres on the Wisconsin side. The original park on the Minnesota side of the river has been increased to about 150 acres, and a further extension is planned to make the total 500 acres. This Interstate Park has within it the picturesque rock gorge called the "Upper Dalles of the St. Croix," where the river, for a distance of two thirds of a mile, flows through a chasm shut in by cliffs of rock 75 to 150 feet high. (3) Minneopa Park is established on lands containing the Minneopa Falls, near Mankato. Indian lore associates a number of legends with the Falls. The Park is four miles west of Mankato, and has a tract of about 60 acres, through which runs the Minneopa River. The water dashes over a ledge 60 feet to a

gorge below. The falls are 75 feet wide and a few rods apart, surrounded by towering hills.

Soils

The state is subdivided into three sections: the southern third a gently rolling prairie, interspersed with native timber in the central and eastern parts; the northeastern one third, originally covered with timber varying in density and quality, and the section lying in the northwestern part, known as the Red River Valley. The southern section is a glacial drift, like that of northern Illinois, northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. The surface is covered with rich, black loam, from eighteen inches to four feet in thickness, with a subsoil of clay. The northeastern section, originally covered with dense growth of timber of different varieties, may be divided into three classes of agricultural lands: (1) pine lands, (2) hard wood lands, and (3) swamp lands. The pine land area has been cut over by the lumbermen. The cut-over land is varied in quality, ranging from sandy to a heavy clay, and of high productive value, especially for root crops and grasses. Farming and grazing can be carried on successfully. The soil that produced the birch, maple, basswood, poplar, and like varieties, is heavy soil, covered with deep vegetable mold. The swamp-lands, about seven million acres, are meadow lands, or covered with tamarack, spruce, and cedar. When drained, it is turned into the richest agricultural land. The decayed vegetable matter ranges from two to eight feet on a bed of clay. Ditching brings millions of acres that were once considered worthless into fertile fields. This is destined to be a stock-raising and dairying region because of its grasses. Timothy and clover grow wild in abundance. The Red River Valley has a richness of soil unrivalled by any district in the world, unless it be that of the Nile. It is north of Big Stone Lake, and is a level prairie

FIG. 15. — Scene in southern Minnesota.

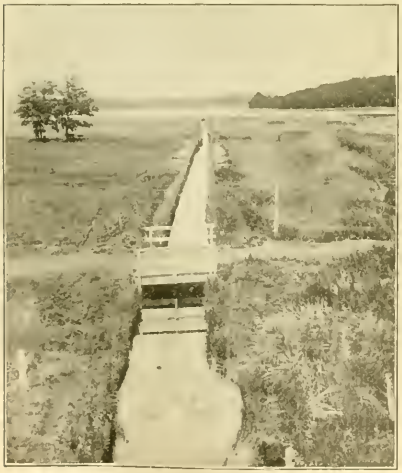

FIG. 16. — Draining a lake at Maple Plain.

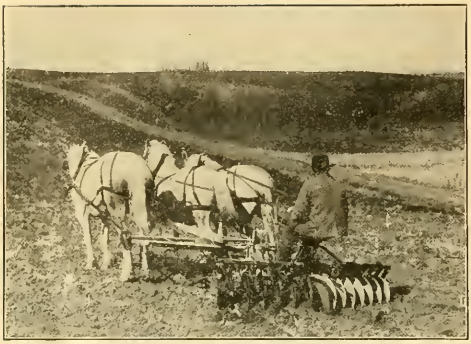

FIG. 17.— Farming in Minnesota.

of the richest and blackest soil of great depth. It has for years produced Minnesota hard wheat. Root crops, however, grow abundantly. While it is especially adapted to cereal crops, it is excellent, also, for stock-raising and dairying, because it yields grasses in abundance.

Agriculture

The fertility of the soil, the climate, and nearness to markets make Minnesota primarily an agricultural state. Its tillable area would furnish 300,000 farms of 160 acres each, capable of producing untold wealth.

The tiller of the soil is the primary producer of wealth and with the conditions so favorable many of its people are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of crops. All the staple foods can be produced on our soil. The aggregate crop production yields many millions of dollars. The crops, in order of yield, are: wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, hay, potatoes, rye, and buckwheat. The live stock, dairy products, and poultry represent millions in profits. The miscellaneous products are exceedingly valuable. A total crop failure has never been known. The average production of a farm of 160 acres in 1909 was $2387.

Farming

In the year 1914, Minnesota grew 42,975,000 bushels of wheat, with an average yield of 16.8 bushels per acre. This placed the state first in the wheat raised, second in acreage of spring wheat, and third in total acreage. Some winter wheat has been grown, also macaroni wheat.

1. Wheat

The cool nights are especially favorable in producing a large yield of oats. The increasing value attached to this grain as a food for horses, dairy cows, calves, sheep, and even hogs, will increase its production and make it one of the most valuable of Minnesota grains.

2. Oats

FIG. 18.— A Stevens County wheat field.

FIG. 19. — Cornfield scene.

3. Corn

Corn is grown as freely in southern Minnesota as in northern Iowa. It was long supposed that corn could not be easily grown. This has been disproved. There is not a county in the state in which some varieties of feed corn cannot be grown. In several counties it is the largest crop.

4. Barley

Conditions in Minnesota are especially favorable to the growing of barley. More than a million acres have been devoted to it. It is a source of considerable revenue.

5. Rye

Little attention has been given to rye, although the state is peculiarly adapted to raising it. On 120,000 acres it has obtained a yield of 19 bushels per acre.

Minnesota holds second place in the raising of flax. There is no county in the state in some portions of which flax may not be raised. This crop is gaining in importance in northern Minnesota.

6. Flax

FIG. 20. — Minnesota haying scene.

While peas have not been grown extensively, enough has been done to prove the adaptability of the state for growing this crop. The cut-over areas are even better suited to it than the prairies. This crop is valuable also as an enricher of the soil.

7. Peas

Potatoes are an exceedingly valuable crop. The yield is excellent and the quality especially fine. The vast acreage of new lands brought under cultivation annually, which give a very abundant yield, makes this a peculiarly satisfactory crop.

8. Potatoes

All varieties of clover grow in great profusion and richness on the prairies, and especially in the forest and park regions. Red clover has attained a height of eight feet, while the alsike has been found on the lowlands five feet tall. Eight successive crops of clover have been raised on the same field, the last better than the first. Minnesota will become famous for the production of clover seed. Every county in the state has large areas favorable for the growing of alfalfa. Clover is the marvelous crop of the state.

9. Clover

The variety of grasses is large and the growth is vigorous. Kentucky blue grass will grow better in northern Minnesota than

in Kentucky. The pasture and hay crop is one of the best. The grazing begins with April in the southern part of the state, while in the northern part it opens in May and continues until snow flies, or until the middle of November.

10. Grasses

All kinds of field roots, rutabagas, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., are grown with ease as soil and climate are extremely favorable. The conditions for growing rape are the best, and its importance as a pasture plant is increasingly recognized.

11. Roots

take high rank as yet, because the state is comparatively young, and was settled by a mixed population that had no special genius or training for stock raising. For many years there were no home markets, and shipping facilities were poor. Under present conditions Minnesota is becoming famous for its pure bred stock. Heavy draught horses, Percherons, Clydesdales, and Normans are raised to meet the city demands.

Minnesota occupies the sixth place in the number of cows owned. There are many herds of the dairy and beef variety, Jerseys,

FIG. 21. — Pure-bred cattle at state fair.

A free-working, porous soil and bright summer days make possible rapid growth of vegetables, so that the quality is superior and the variety large. In the lowlands of northern Minnesota, celery rivaling that cultivated in Kalamazoo, is marketed with profit. When one realizes that not more than half of the tillable land in Minnesota is under cultivation, one may get a faint glimpse of the marvelous possibilities of Minnesota as an agricultural empire.

12. Vegetables

Minnesota is well adapted for stock raising because of the variety and abundance of production, its excellent water supply, its healthful and uniform climate, its ranges, nearness to markets, and the ease with which mill products may be obtained. It does not

Stock raising

Guernseys, Holstein-Frisians, Shorthorns, and Red Polled. The adaption of Minnesota to cattle raising is destined to place it in the front rank.

1. Cattle

Sheep raising is especially helpful to the ordinary farmer, but the interest in grain growing has hindered the sheep husbandry. There are many medium wooled-breeds raised in Minnesota, especially the Shropshire.

2. Sheep

Swine husbandry is a very profitable source of revenue in Minnesota. The breeds most favored are the Yorkshire and Poland-China.

3. Swine

There are a number of large poultry farms in the northern part of the state making a specialty of fancy breeds. Nearly every farmer in the state raises poultry. There is an

4. Poultry

excellent market for the produce in near-by cities at a large financial return. In 1909 the product from this source was valued at $27,000,000. Poultry raising is rapidly increasing throughout the state.

FIG. 22. — A flock that pays its own way

5. Bees

Many farmers in northern Minnesota are keeping bees. There are several 40-acre farms in this section from which tons of honey are shipped every fall. The native basswood, red clover, goldenrod, and other northern plants are famous as feeding grounds for the bee.

Horticulture

Minnesota is not classed as a fruit state, yet small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries are successfully cultivated and not often excelled. The hardy varieties of apples are grown, and new ones are being added each year. Cranberries are readily grown on the lowlands or marshes.

FIG. 23. — Carver County orchard.

Mining

Minnesota contains iron mining districts that furnish two thirds of this ore mined in the United States. It furnishes employment, directly or indirectly, to many thousands of people. Outside of the Lake Superior district there is no ore mined in the United States that can compare with that of Minnesota. In one year the mines of the state had an output of nearly 30,000,000 tons. More than $1,000,000 annually is derived in taxes from this industry. The three iron ore railroads pay one fifth of the state tax and nearly one third of all the taxes contributed by the railroads of the state.

Along the northern boundary, eastward from the Lake of the Woods, is a mineralized formation carrying traces of gold, silver, and nickel. There are also large bodies of alumina, clay, and abrasive material, akin to corundum. Beds of marble are also known to exist. Copper has been discovered, but not in paying quantities.

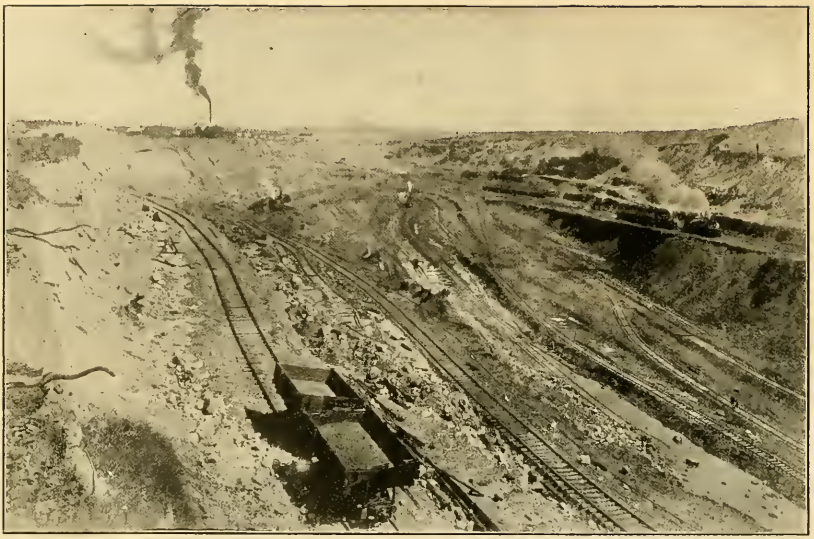

FIG. 24. — Fayal mine, Eveleth.

Iron Mines

Iron mines are found on the Vermilion, Mesabi, and Cuyuna ranges in the northeastern part of Minnesota. The deposit is known to extend as far west as Morrison County. They are the largest and most important mines to be found and are equipped with the best and most modern devices for the economical and rapid handling of ores.

Lumbering

Early in the history of the state the wealth of pine forests attracted the attention of lumbermen from all parts of the country, especially from Maine. These men erected sawmills at the Falls of St. Anthony and Stillwater and many other points where rivers afforded the means of driving logs. This was the beginning of one of the great industries of the state. The census of 1880 gave the standing pine of the state as 10,000,000,000 feet. The mills at Minneapolis and above, in the St. Croix District, and in the Duluth District, were cutting 500,000,000 feet a year. It was then estimated that in fifteen years all would be cut. Since that estimate the lumber production has reached the enormous figure of 1,629,000,000 feet a year. There is still a large output of lumber from mills in the northern part of the state. The estimate was, therefore, far too low. This industry, with those allied to it, still gives employment to thousands and continues to be a source of wealth. There are still over 200 sawmills in the state and nearly 100 sash and door factories. The sawmill product has declined since 1900, but that of the allied industries has increased. The state is marvelously rich in timber, especially white and Norway pine, cedar, spruce, balsam, tamarack, oak, maple, birch, basswood, elm, poplar, etc. The giant pines are now practically found only in the forest reserves.

One may form some conception of the magnificence of the Minnesota forest of an early date by observing the splendid stand of pine on Norway Beach at Cass Lake.

FIG. 25. — Winter logging scene, Minneson Woods.

Scientific forestry has been introduced to conserve the forest and prevent useless waste. Had the government treated these forest areas intelligently, they would have been the source of untold wealth for the people and would have preserved practically intact a sufficient area for all time to come. As it is, the forest area has been greatly reduced without a corresponding return. Lands suitable for the growth of trees should have been left to produce them. The cut-over lands suitable for farms would even then have been enormous and very productive.

Forestry

Manufacturing

At first there were only two industries, logging and wheat raising. Now Minnesota is rapidly advancing as a manufacturing state. The first flour manufactured was given an Ohio brand. Now a Minnesota brand is a certificate of quality. The introduction of the Hungarian and French processes into the mills of Minnesota has contributed to the growth, increase of wealth, and strength of the state. "The Northwestern Miller" estimates that the output of flour for the state is over 25,000,000 barrels annually.

Manufactured products

There are 24 meat packing establishments in the state doing a thriving business. It has between 850 and 860 creameries, 70 cheese factories whose output is marketed as far east as New York. The steel industry is growing in importance. The mammoth new steel plant at Duluth will supply the pig iron for all kinds of steel and iron working establishments. There are structural steel factories, foundries, and machine shops at Minneapolis and in other parts of the state; also railroad car and repair shops, linseed oil mills, boot and shoe factories, fur goods, bags for flour, etc., cigars and tobacco, patent medicine and compounds, agricultural implements, men's clothing, furniture, gas and coke ovens, paper mills, knit goods, woolen mills, harness and saddlery, wagons and carriages, wooden specialties, confectionery, pickles and preserves, beet sugar, pianos, trunks and pottery, sewer pipe, stoneware.

A big factor in the industrial development is the magnificent water power. St. Anthony Falls made Minneapolis a milling

FIG. 26. — The largest flour mill in the world, Minneapolis.

center. Power dams are projected at many points on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Water power

Two hundred forty-two power plants develop 165,000 horse power. The power plant of the Great Northern Power Company at Thomson, on the St. Lonis River, can develop 100,000 horse power. They now have a capacity of 45,000 horse power. International Falls on the Rainy River has a splendid water power, greater even than that of St. Anthony Falls.

Commerce

Minnesota is destined to be one of the great commercial states of the Union. It is threaded by miles of railways, affording easy communication between its cities and towns, and transportation of all kinds of farm and manufactured products. It is traversed by portions of three great transcontinental lines, radiating from the principal cities of the state. In the northeast section railways extend in all directions, employ thousands of men, and have produced an era of development scarcely rivaled anywhere else in the country. All this has greatly aided the interior development of the state. Its miles of navigable rivers, at least 2500 in extent, have also been an important factor in its commercial advance. The Great Lakes enter the heart of the state,

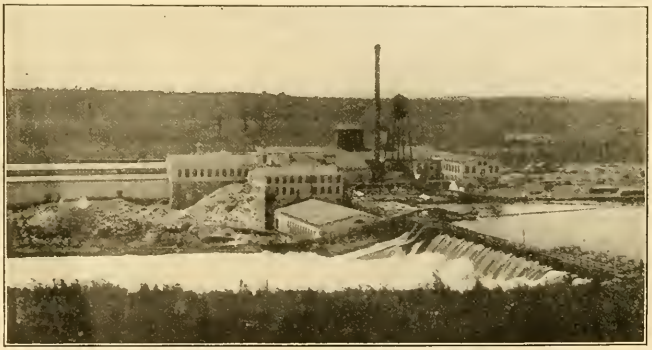

FIG. 27. — Paper mill, Cloquet, Carleton County.

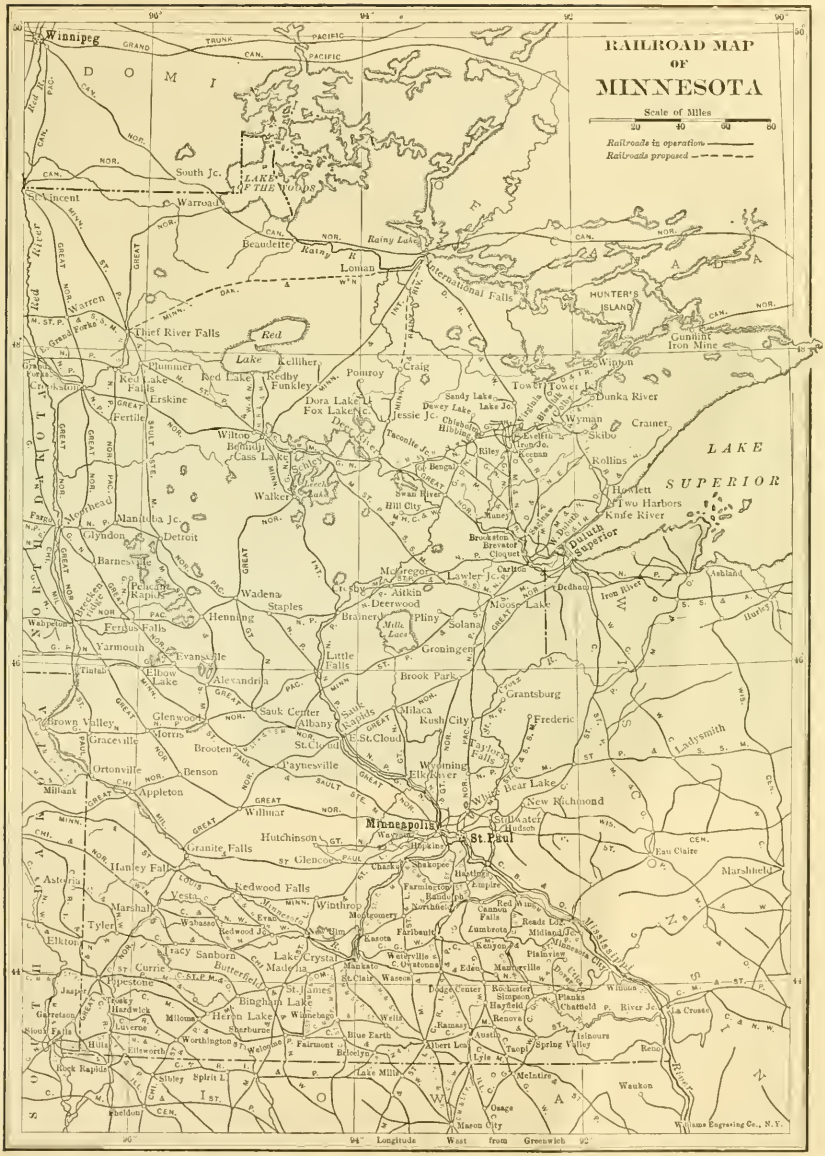
RAILROAD MAP
OF
MINNESOTA
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80
Railroads in operation
Railroads proposed
Winnipeg
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Superior
LAKE SUPERIOR
Rainy Lake
International Falls
HUNTER'S ISLAND
Thief River Falls
Red Lake Falls
Crookston
Grand Forks
Fargo
Moorhead
Detroit
Fergus Falls
Wadena
Staples
Brainerd
Little Falls
Alexandria
Glenwood
Morris
Graceville
Ortonville
Benson
Appleton
Willmar
Hutchinson
Granite Falls
Hanley Falls
Redwood Falls
Marshall
Tyler
Pipestone
Luverne
Hills
Rock Rapids
Sibley
Split L.
Worthington
Windom
Mason City
Albert Lea
Austin
Blue Earth
Fairmont
Waseca
Owatonna
Faribault
Northfield
Red Wing
Hastings
Shakopee
Chaska
Glencoe
Wayzata
Excelsior
Stillwater
Hudson
New Richmond
Bear Lake
Wyoming
Elk River
St. Cloud
Sauk Rapids
Sauk Center
Albany
Milaca
Rush City
Grantsburg
Brook Park
Groningen
Pine City
Hinckley
Moose Lake
Carlton
Cloquet
Brookston
Two Harbors
Knife River
Tower
Ely
Winton
Gunflint Iron Mine
Virginia
Eveleth
Mountain Iron
Hibbing
Chisholm
Buhl
Kelly Lake
Nashwauk
Grand Rapids
Deer River
Bena
Cass Lake
Bemidji
Walker
Park Rapids
Pelican Rapids
Barnesville
Glyndon
Mandan
Bismarck
Jamestown
Valley City
Wahpeton
Breckenridge
Wilton
Erskine
Fertile
Plummer
Red Lake
Redby
Funkley
Pomroy
Craig
Kelliher
Lake of the Woods
Warroad
South Jc.
Beaudette
Lonian
Warren
Grand Forks
Dan.
Minn.
Man.
Can.
Nor.
Pac.
Great
Chi.
Mil.
St. P.
Sault
Wis.
Mich.
Ont.
Iowa
S. D.
N. D.
Neb.
Kan.
Mo.
Ill.
Ind.
Ohio
Penn.
N. Y.
Mass.
Vt.
Me.
Conn.
R. I.
N. J.
Md.
Va.
W. Va.
Ky.
Tenn.
N. C.
S. C.
Ga.
Ala.
Miss.
La.
Ark.
Tex.
Okla.
Kan.
Colo.
Wyo.
Mont.
Idaho
Wash.
Ore.
Cal.
Nev.
Utah
Ariz.
N. M.
Williams Engraving Co., N.Y.
Longitude West from Greenwich

FIG. 28.

giving easy communication with the Atlantic seaboard; the Mississippi River, itself navigable for 2000 miles, affords a ready outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, while the Red River of the North opens the way to Winnipeg, one of the most flourishing cities of Canada.

Few states in the Union can present such a record of progress or enumerate factors so favorable for commercial development. The chief commercial centers of the state are St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.

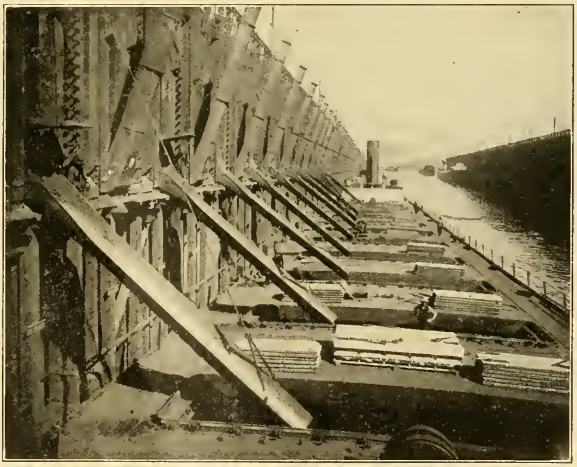

FIG. 29. — Loading iron ore, Duluth.

Foreign commerce

The first exports were wheat and lumber; later, flour became an important article, followed by iron ore, flax fiber, linseed oil, stoneware, dairy products.

There are two customs districts or ports of entry; one with headquarters at St. Paul, the other at Duluth.

Domestic commerce

Its domestic commerce consists of all kinds of manufactured goods, and the state has rapidly forged ahead in the different kinds of factories established, so that nearly everything that is manufactured has an industry that is represented in the state, and this product is distributed to a large extent throughout the country. Its wholesale houses of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona, and Mankato distribute goods throughout the Northwest. What the future of Minnesota in a commercial way may be is difficult to imagine. The port of Duluth even now is the second port in the United States in the amount of tonnage handled. It is practically a seaboard city and, with its wonderful water and rail facilities, will continually increase in commercial importance. Wherever rail and water meet, distributing points will be established. Minnesota is especially favored in this regard on the eastern, western, and northern boundaries.

Government

Minnesota has been a part of many territorial governments. For twenty-two years the portion west of the Mississippi River belonged to the territory of Missouri. In 1836, it was attached to the territory of Michigan, then it became part of the territory of Wisconsin. There it remained until the territory of Iowa was created. It then became a part of that territory until 1845, after which it was for a time without any government.

The part lying east of the Mississippi originally belonged to the Northwest Territory. In 1800 it became a part of the Indiana Territory and remained such until 1836, when it was set off to the territory of Wisconsin and continued as a part of that territory until 1848, when Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a state with St. Croix River as its western boundary. Thus the eastern

FIG. 30. — State Capitol, St. Paul.

portion, like the western, was without a government.

The legislative department of Minnesota consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The sessions are biennial and limited to 90 days. There are 67 members of the State Senate and 130 Representatives. Their qualifications, powers, duties, etc., are very much the same as those of other legislative bodies. The term of a Representative is two years, that of a Senator is four years.

Legislative department

The executive department consists of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, and auditor. Each is elected for two years, except the auditor, whose term is four years. The qualifications and duties of these are similar to those set forth for other states.

Executive department

There are many departments, commissions, bureaus, more or less closely connected with the executive department, the members of which are appointed by the governor. The railroad and warehouse commissioners are elected by the people.

The state hospitals for the insane are located at St. Peter, Rochester, and Fergus Falls; the state insane asylums are at Anoka and Hastings; the state training school for boys, at Red Wing; for girls, at Sauk Center; the state reformatory, at St. Cloud; the state prison or penitentiary, at Stillwater.

State institutions — correctional and charitable

The judicial department consists of the supreme court, district, probate, and justice

courts and other inferior courts established by the legislature, such as municipal courts, etc. The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices.

Judicial department

There are 18 district courts in the state, each having one or more judges. Each district court has a clerk in each county within its district. The clerk is elected for a term of four years.

Each county has a probate court. The Legislature determines the number of justices of the peace. There are two in each township or village and two or more in each city. Judges of all other courts must be elected in the cities or counties for which the courts are created. No term of service can be greater than seven years without a new election. From time to time the legislature may create new judicial districts. A court commissioner is elected for each county.

Fig. 31. — State hospital for insane, Fergus Falls.

Education

Minnesota has taken a progressive stand in matters pertaining to public education and has given it liberal and generous support. Its educational systems rank with the best in the country, and the people take a just pride in their schools. The school system embraces the following: districts created for the government of the graded and ungraded schools called common, independent, and special. A common school district has a board of three members; an independent, a board of six members; a special, a board of six, or more.

The schools of the state are classified as rural, semi-graded, graded, high, normal, and the university. The public schools are supported by direct taxation upon the property of the school districts, by a county 1-mill tax, by state mill tax, and by the income derived from the permanent school fund which now amounts to about $26,000,000 and will, in the course of time, be greatly augmented by reason of the valuable school lands throughout the state, in the forest, farm, and mineral sections, together with fines that are accredited to this same fund.

Public schools

In addition to this the state distributes annually, according to the excellence of standard, $125 or $50 to each rural school; $250 to each semi-graded school having three and not less than two departments; $1100 to each graded school with four departments, and $1750 to each high school of the first class; also liberal financial aid to encourage the establishment and main-

tenance of school libraries. It also provides a fund for institutes and training schools which are held under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction. Teachers' certificates are issued by the department of superintendence upon examination or endorsement. There are several grades of these: professional, first and second; teachers' certificates, first and second; and county certificates. Examinations for professional certificates are held twice a year. The same is true for state certificates.

The first of the five normal schools of the state were located at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud, by an act of the Legislature in 1858, another at Moorhead in 1885, and the last at Duluth in 1902. These schools provide scholastic and professional training to those who aspire to become teachers in the elementary schools of the state and they are in close contact and sympathy with the rural work. Many of the students enrolled are from rural schools, supporting themselves by teaching in such schools and attending the normal schools when means and circumstances permit. They are thus in the way of becoming exceptionally strong teachers. The courses of study are an elementary course of three years, and an advanced course of five years. There is also a professional course of one or two years for graduates of approved high schools. Kindergarten training is given in a two-year course. Each school is under the general control of the president and a faculty of expert instructors. All are under the general supervision of the normal board, consisting of the resident directors of each school and two other appointees, all being appointees of the governor. This board, with the presidents of the several normal schools, prescribe the course of study and select the instructors and carry on the work of the preparation of teachers. The normal schools of Minnesota rank exceptionally high.

The university is controlled by a board of twelve regents. The governor, the president of the university, and the superintendent of public instruction are ex-officio members, and the nine others are appointed by the governor. It is most generously supported by the state and has at its command the revenues from certain lands which ultimately will make it one of the most richly endowed institutions of the country. It consists of the following schools, colleges, and departments: The College of Science, Literature, and the Arts; the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts; the Department of Agriculture, including the College of Agriculture, the College of Forestry, the School of Agriculture, the Dairy School, the Short Course for Farmers, the Short Course for Teachers, the School of Traction Engineering, the Crookston School of Agriculture; the College of Law; the College of Medicine and Surgery, including the Training School for Nurses; the College of Dentistry; the College of Pharmacy; the School of Mines; the School of Analytical and Applied Chemistry; the College of Education; the Graduate School; the Department of Forestry, including the Forest School, Itasca, and the Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet.

State university

The regents of the university have intrusted to their charge: The Experiment Station, including the main station at St. Paul, the sub-stations at Crookston, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Morris; the Geological and Natural History Survey.

The university also offers summer work under the direction of the state department at the university proper and the agricultural school at St. Paul.

Revenues for the support of the university are derived from the permanent funds coming from the sale of public lands granted by Congress for university support and held by the state, paying the interest annually to the university; the appropriations made by Congress under the different bills, as the Morris, Hatch, Nelson, and Adams bills; the fractional mill levy, and the direct appropriation made by the Legislature when needed; student fees, sale of farm products, and petty miscellaneous receipts. The an-

FIG. 32. — State University

nual income at present for current expenses is about $775,000.

Private Institutions

St. John's University at Collegeville, Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis, Carleton College at Northfield, St. Olaf College at Northfield, Hamline University at St. Paul, Macalester College at St. Paul, Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Parker College at Winnebago, St. Thomas College at St. Paul, St. Paul Seminary at St. Paul, Concordia College at Moorhead are some of the private institutions.

Minnesota has taken an advanced stand in the matter of vocational training. No state in the Union can show more efficient work or a more earnest effort to meet the needs of modern social life.

Cities

Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, the county seat of Hennepin County, has a population of 380,498.* It is situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony. In August, 1683, Father Hennepin, one of the early explorers of this region, first beheld these powerful falls, to which he gave the name St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint, Anthony of Padua.

FIG. 33. — Minnesota College of Agriculture, St. Paul.

From a trading post, which grew up at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis has become one of the industrial centers as well as one of the most beautiful cities of the Northwest. Five large lakes lie within the city limits and Lake Minnetonka, one of

* Census of 1920.

at Minneapolis.

the most beautiful in the state, is only a short ride distant. The streets are broad and regular, as are its many attractive boulevards and driveways. Kenwood Boulevard, skirting the lakes within the city, and Minnehaha Parkway offer one of the most attractive drives in any of the northern cities. Minneapolis has an extensive system of 110 separate parks, whose combined area is nearly 4000 acres. At the foot of Minnehaha Parkway are the Falls of Minnehaha, made famous by Longfellow in his poem "Hiawatha." The state Soldiers' Home and the Longfellow Gardens are only a short distance from these falls and Minnehaha Park.

The city contains many examples of the best types of architecture. Here is located the University of Minnesota, one of the foremost state universities; it, together with eighty-three public schools and many technical and professional schools, makes the city an important educational center.

FIG. 34. — Street scene, Minneapolis.

FIG. 35. — Minnehaha Falls.

Twenty-nine steam railroad lines enter the city as well as several interurban electric lines, giving it excellent transportation facilities and splendid access to the supplies and markets of the entire Northwest. Manufacturing and wholesaling interests have grown to huge proportions. The largest flour mills in the world are located here. Hundreds of factories and mills employ many thousands of people and supply the necessities of life to the most distant markets. Foremost among the products are : flour, feed, linseed oil, cereals, structural steel, sashes, doors, blinds, knit goods, automobiles and trucks, and building materials.

The city claims over 1000 wholesale firms, nearly 2000 factories, 187 public libraries, 24 hospitals, 83 theaters, 237 churches, and a street railway system of more than 200 miles. The area of the city is 53.29 square miles.

St. Paul

ST. PAUL, the capital of the "Bread and Butter State" and county seat of Ramsey County, is situated ten miles east of Minneapolis, near the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. It was the first city to be established in this portion of the state, and was therefore an important trading post in pioneer days. It rises in terraces from the river, which is 695 feet above sea level, to 875 feet at the State Capitol and 1016 feet at the highest point within the city limits. It has 16 miles of river frontage and an area of 55.44 square miles.

Although river traffic on the Mississippi has decreased materially during the last

decade, St. Paul is still one of the chief distributing centers for the Northwest, having twenty-three lines of railways — nine railway systems in all — branching out to every part of the country. It has meat-packing plants, one of these the fifth in size in the United States; foundries and machine shops; boot and shoe factories; publishing houses; fur manufactories; railway shops; and clothing establishments.

St. Paul has 52 improved parks with an area of 1095 acres and 21 unimproved parks with a total area of approximately 600 acres. The largest of the improved parks is Phalen Park with an area of 487 acres, 247 of which are taken up by Phalen Lake. The second largest and the most beautiful is Como Park, lying in the northwestern section of the city. Closely rivaling this in interest is the Indian Mounds Park on the banks of the Mississippi, just below the heart of the city. The interior parkway system is one of the best in the country, the parks forming almost a continuous drive around the outskirts of the city.

Here are many educational institutions, including, besides the public schools, Hamline University, Macalester College, St. Paul Seminary, Concordia College, St. Paul's College, and four Lutheran seminaries. Near the outskirts of the city, moreover, are located the State Agricultural College and the State Fair Grounds, where is held the largest state fair in the country. St. Paul derives its name from the rude log chapel erected in 1841 by Father Lucien Galtier at the corner of Third and Minnesota streets.

The population, according to the census of 1920, is 234,595.

Duluth

Duluth, situated on Lake Superior at the head of navigation, is the third city in the state and the county seat of St. Louis County. With a population of 78,466, it is a thriving commercial center and carries on a large foreign and domestic commerce. The tonnage handled is second only to that of New York. The land slopes gradually from the bay to an old lake beach at the bluff to a height of about 500 feet on which is a boulevard drive of nearly 40 miles, from which the visitor gets a view of the miles of water in the lake and river and is impressed with the magnificence of its location and the great possibilities for future growth. Duluth has magnificent public buildings, excellent railroad facilities, and is a large distributing point. The peculiar formation known as "Minnesota Point," cut by two canals, one the original mouth of the St. Louis River and the other an artificial canal, make it a truly picturesque city. This projection, together with two others, give wonderful dock facilities, in extent about 200 miles. It is famous for its aërial bridge, the only one of its kind in America. The United States Steel Company is now building a ten million dollar steel plant which will make Duluth an iron manufacturing center rivaling that of Pittsburg. Its industries are varied. Its residences are palatial and in point of wealth compared with its size it is the first city in the state. Its educational facilities are ample. The fifth state normal school is located here, also a Finnish college. The boulevard drive passes

Fig. 36.— St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

Fig. 37. — Dulnth ship canal and aerial bridge.

through the most picturesque and magnificent parks for their size in the state, — Lester Park, Chester Park, Cascade, Lincoln, and Fairmont. Its manufacturing industries are rapidly forging to the front. It has the only match factory in the state, a carbide plant, woolen mills, the largest grain elevators in the state, and boot and shoe factories. Among its wholesale houses are some of the largest in the Central West. It has two incline railways, giving access to the suburbs just over the bluff.

Mankato

Mankato, located 86 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis, is the county seat of Blue Earth County. It has several lines of railway and thus excellent transportation facilities. Here are found extensive quarries of stone, a creamery, candy factories, flour mills, knitting mills, breweries, foundries, machine shops, lime and cement works, employing many people. A large state normal school is located in the city. It was in the midst of the territory affected by the Sioux outbreak in 1862. It now has a population of 10,365. Five miles from the city is the celebrated Minneopa Park, one of the most beautiful spots in the state. The Minneopa Falls rival the famous Minnehaha Falls.

St. Cloud

St. Cloud, the county seat of Stearns County, is 65 miles northwest of Minneapolis on the Mississippi River. It has two railroads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. It is the seat of one of the state normal schools and of the Minnesota State Reformatory. It is the center of a grain growing and stock raising country, but it is especially noted for its forty quarries, which employ more than a thousand men. Iron and lumber products and flour are the principal manufactures. Population, 10,600.

Stillwater

Stillwater, on the St. Croix River and Lake, is the county seat of Washington County, 18 miles northeast of St. Paul. It is in a locality of great beauty at the foot of the celebrated Dalles of the St. Croix which extend 30

miles above the city. It has the Minnesota State Prison, a government building, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's convents. At one time it had very extensive lumber interests. There are grain elevators, brickyards, flour mills, wagon works, farm implements, boot and shoe factories. In the early history of Minnesota, the city played a very prominent part. Many of the pioneers located in this section of the state engaged in lumbering and took advantage of the excellent water power. Population, 10,198.

Winona

Winona, county seat of Winona County, is 103 miles southeast of St. Paul on the Mississippi River. This city nestles in a beautiful valley, surrounded by a big bluff. Its streets are wide, well-paved, and bordered by beautiful shade trees. It has a state normal school, the Winona Seminary, the Margaret Simpson Home, the Winona Hospital. It has excellent transportation facilities. It is the center of an extensive grain and lumbering trade, and is prominent in the manufacturing of various kinds of sawmill products, breweries, packing plants, malting, railway shops, flax fiber, flour, carriages, boot and shoes, farm implements, patent medicines. Population, 18,583.

Fergus Falls

Fergus Falls is the county seat of Otter Tail County. It is 177 miles northwest of Minneapolis on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, on the Red River. It is located in the park region of the state and in the center of an agricultural and lumber section. It has abundant water power; manufactures flour, woolen goods, wagons, undertakers' supplies, sash, doors, and brooms. One of the state hospitals for the insane and the Lutheran and Norwegian colleges are located here. Population, 6887.

Little Falls

Little Falls is one of the most attractive and enterprising cities of the state; the county seat of Morrison County, and the coming center of a very productive agricultural and lumbering district. The dam across the river furnishes extensive water power for manufacturing purposes. The city has large lumber, flour, and paper mills, a beet factory, brickyards, and an agricultural implement establishment. Its public buildings are commodious, while its educational facilities are of the best. Population, 6078.

Austin

Austin, on the Red Cedar River, is the county seat of Mower County. The city is surrounded by fertile prairies. Its principal products are live stock, butter, wheat, barley, flaxseed, grass, etc. It has a meat packing plant, flour mills, brick and tile works, foundry, railroad shops, cement works, creamery and novelty works. The manufactures are aided by excellent water power. Population, 6960.

Brainerd

Brainerd, not far from the Cuyuna Range, is the county seat of Crow Wing County, which is one of the richest iron ranges in the state. The northern Pacific has large machine, car, and other shops. The dam across the Mississippi furnishes water power for various manufacturing establishments. There are extensive lumber yards, cigar factories, foundries, flour mills, and a paper pulp mill. It exports largely lumber, grain, and furs. Population, 8526.

Faribault

Faribault, population of 9001, is the county seat of Rice County, situated 52 miles south of St. Paul. It is at the Junction of the Straight and Cannon rivers. It has excellent railroad facilities; is beautifully located in a region abounding in magnificent lakes. Faribault is an educational center, having the state institutions for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded; the Seabury Divinity School, and the Shattuck School for Boys; St. Mary's School for Girls, and Bethlehem College for Girls. Its industrial plants manufacture flour, pianos, wagons, boots and shoes, gasoline engines, butter tubs, woolen goods, and the Nutting truck.

Hibbing

Hibbing is located about 80 miles from Duluth. It is in St. Louis County and has a population of 8832. This city is in a large mining

center, having one of the largest mines on the Missabe Range. Lumbering and mining are leading industries.

Red Wing

Red Wing, the county seat of Goodhue County, is about 40 miles southeast of the Twin Cities. Two railroads, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, afford exeellent transportation facilities. It has a very pieturesque location in the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi. It has excellent school buildings, and is one of the wide-awake and rapidly growing towns of Minnesota. This city is best known for its manufaeture of stoneware, sewer pipe, furniture, linseed oil, malt, beer, brick, lime, hats, flour, lumber products, shoes, boots, and gasoline engines. It also has one of the largest tanneries in the state. It is the seat of the State Training School for boys, the Hauge Seminary, the Lutheran Ladies' Seminary; hospitals, both private and state. Population, 9048.

Virginia

Virginia is a city in St. Louis County, 75 miles northwest of Duluth on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern and Duluth & Iron Range railroads, and the Canadian-Northern Railway. It is an important mining and lumbering point. It has made a wonderful growth, having attained the sixth place in the state in population (10,473). Its well-paved streets, handsome homes, magnificent school buildings, make it a beautiful city. It has a branch county courthouse to aid in the transaction of the enormous volume of legal business on the ranges and to relieve the Central Court House in Duluth.

Crookston

Crookston, the county seat of Polk County, situated on Red Lake River, which affords good water power, is in a lumbering and agricultural district. The location of the city makes it a good market for farm products as well as a railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It has large lumber mills, roller mills, foundry, creamery, and other factories. Its public buildings are substantial. One of the state agricultural schools and sub-stations is located in the vicinity of the city. Its population is 7559.

Moorhead

Moorhead, opposite the city of Fargo, is the county seat of Clay County. It is the seat of one of the state normal schools and of Concordia College. It has a large trade in wheat and potatoes, and is an important distributing center for the agricultural products in its vicinity. It has grain elevators, flour mills, brickyards, foundry and machine shops. Its present population is 4840.

Willmar

Willmar, the county seat of Kandiyohi County, is located in the central portion of the state about 75 miles west of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Great Northern and Soo railroads afford excellent transportation. It is largely interested in agricultural pursuits, has several manufacturing industries, cigar factories, creameries, and machine shops. The city has a population of 4135.

Anoka

Anoka is the county seat of Anoka County, situated on the Mississippi River. Its interests are largely connected with the shipment of vegetables, live stock, and dairy products. In the city and county there are 55 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of one and one quarter million dollars. It has elevators, flouring mills, and creameries. It is 25 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 125 miles from Duluth; is connected with these cities by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. Population, 3972.

Cloquet

Cloquet, situated on the St. Louis River, is the largest town in Carlton County. It has a population of 7031, and is a growing city. Manufacturing plants located there employ several hundred men. It has five of the largest white pine sawmills in the world, a box factory, and one of the finest paper mills in the country. Cheap and abundant power for manufacturing purposes can be obtained from the St. Louis River. On this river there is now developed one of the greatest commercial power plants in the

United States. This city is near the virgin forest of pine, birch, poplar, basswood, spruce, cedar, and elm, and so furnishes raw material for wood-working industries of every description.

Albert Lea

ALBERT LEA is the county seat of Freeborn County; located in the extreme southern portion of the state, a few miles from the state line. It is on the shores of a beautiful lake and is the county seat of one of the most important and highly developed counties in the state. There are many manufacturing industries. It is a popular resort and the seat of Albert Lea College for Women. It is a market for agricultural and dairy products, chiefly butter. It has grain elevators, large flour mills, foundry, machine shops, brick and tile works, corset factory, and a metal refrigerator factory. There are fifty or more artesian wells of chalybeate water within the city. Population, 6192.

Owatonna

OWATONNA is the county seat of Steele County, 75 miles south of the Twin Cities on Straight River. By means of the Rock Island, Milwaukee and Northwestern systems, it reaches the principal trade centers. Pillsbury Academy, Sacred Heart Academy, and the state public school for dependent and neglected children are located here. The city maintains three beautiful parks: Central, Mineral Springs, and Dartt's. It is in the center of a productive farming district and has important industrial interests, flour mills, foundries, machine shops, butter tub factory, soap works, nurseries, canneries, establishments for manufacturing churns, gasoline engines, fanning mills, wagons, sleighs, and automobiles. The mineral water from its springs is shipped in carload lots. Population, 5658.

New Ulm

NEW ULM is the county seat of Brown County, on the Minnesota River, about 60 miles southwest of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its proximity to the markets of St. Paul and Minneapolis make it an especially favorite point for the agriculturist. New Ulm is a large rural milling center, having four flour mills, three breweries, foundry, creameries, and vinegar works. Its population, largely composed of Germans, numbers 5648. In its schools the German as well as the English language is taught in all the grades. The city was destroyed in a raid by the Indians in 1862 and again nearly destroyed by a cyclone in 1881.

Review and Summary

The central location of Minnesota, its history, its geological story, the variety and fertility of its soil, the extent of its arable land, the abundance of its crops, the favorable condition for stock raising and dairying, the wealth of forest, stream, and mine, the miles of navigable rivers, the extent of its rail and water transportation, its equable climate, its numerous and picturesque lakes, its dry atmosphere with many bright sunshiny days, its splendid efforts in behalf of public education, give promise of a future in resources, farm products, manufactures, commerce, intelligence, and population that will place the state in the very front ranks of American commonwealths. It is to-day the land of opportunity, assuring the person who takes advantage of the inducements offered most favorable conditions and the best returns for his efforts.

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